Pattitical Gossip.

One of the "lodge" rooms of the sity, situated on the Fourth avenue, was destroyed by the on Sunday last. It was a popular rendervous, and among the nightly wish ters, for some time previous to the Philadelphia Compan-Men of the 2rd of Fabruary, was deerge Law-"Live Oak eorge." Since that convention he has not visited the lace. Now it is destroyed by irs. Six frankli, &c., &c. We see that a life of Commodore Stocklim has been

published. It is opportune in the appearance. We adwice Merers. Derby & Jackson, its publishers, to send a sopy to the delegates of the National Conventions a bout ing held. They may possibly read it.

The Chicago Citizen, of the 21st inst., allutes to the prospects of the Knew Nothing cause in idicals as follows: -Dur prospect of success is growing brighter with every day that is added to the calendar of time. In all portions of the State the nontretions are halled with enthusiastic should and hearty approvals. The anti-Fillmore New York Know Nothing State Can

vention, to appoint delegates to the National Convention which is to be held in this city on the 12th of June, is salled to meet in a bang to day. These are the free soil Know Nothings, who hold to the Binghanton piatform. A German paper in Chicago, which is one of the most perminent in the Union, le in favor of Colonel John

Charles Fremont for the Presidency.
The colored Know Nothings of Ohio are to hold a State Convention in Columbus to day. The object has not yet

The old line whige of Tenressee beid a meeting in Memphie on the 17th lost., and adopted the platform of the Kentucky while concention, which recommends a distinct

organization. Some of the black republican journals recommand, as a ficket for the law and order party. Hon. Preston & Procks, of South Carolina, for President, and firm. Albert Rost, of Arbaneas, for Vice President.

Phisburg, Pa., almost swarmed on Monday and Tues. day with democratic delegates on ranks for the Cincianati Genven't

The old her whige of the middle district of Florids held a convection at Tellabasese, on the 17th last, and resolved to support Millard Flitmore for the Presidenty-The St. Units Demarat says the New York hards, on the slavery question, are above represent on the record in their State or district conventions, and in their votes in their own State Legislature. They have at home Sought bravely for the constitution and the rights of the South. On this account they will command the sympa-

thies of Southern men in the Cincinnati Convention. The black republicans of Comptell county, Keatonly, held a meeting on the 14th inst., and appointed delegates to the Philade phis nomicating convention. Cassins M.

Siej was the ruling spirit.

The Albany Statesman. (Know Nothing organ,) easys the American party is a unit in this State, and that New York is as sure to east her vote for the American tighet as the day of election is certain to some.

The Democratic Association of Cincinnati have sesured Greenwood Hail, in that city, as a place of renderyous for democrate during the stitling of the National Convention.

It is reported that Col. W. H. Paine, one of the hard delegates from this State to Constmusti, is in favor of Marcy. The report has been contradicted.

Kentucky are to bold a State Convention on the 3d of July. The Louisville Journal (Rnow Nothing) don't like it, because the 'straight whige' of that State have no sympathy with Know Nothingism.

A Know Nothing Council in Onondags, numbering over two hundred and fifty members, have unanimously reselved not to support Millard Fillmore.

The Compromise measures were composed of six bills, as follows: -1. The admission of California as a free State. 2. The abolishing of the siave trade in the District of Columbia. 3. The Fogitive Stave bill. 4 and 5. The set-Mement of the Territorial governments of New Mexico and Utah; and 6. The settlement of the Texas claims, ands and boundary.

Cricket. NEW YORK AGAINST NEWARK.

This match was concluded on Puesday, at Hoboken, in myor of the Newark Club, with four wick ste to go down, and as on the first day, there was a large attendance on the ground of the friends and lovers of the game and of those more immediately interested in the result. As usual, there was a sprinkling of ladies, and a number of the Free Academy students and other cricketers from neighboring clubs. On Monday, the New York Club having won the tess, went to the wickets, and succeeded having won the tess, went to the wickets, and succeeded implacing on the score 77 runs, of which 18 were wides and byes, in their record innings, from a charge of bowling, no wides were made, and but 3 byes, and the innings closed for 55 runs. The batting on the part of Higham, who played the ball on his wicket in the first innings, was very fire, particularly a line hit to the long field on one from Hallis, for 4, although the latter took both his wickets. Wiley's score was also made finely. Cayp, until he was run out in the second limings, made some ine free hits to the off. Sam Wright niared ever steadily for his same heine more Sum Wright played very steadily for his sorre, being more fortunate on the tessing, slow bowling of G. Elverson, which has been so fatal to some of our first rate cricket R. Preston, in his second innings, played with rema-cle spirit, and carried his bat out. There was some re-good fishing on the part of Newark, and the bowling Hallis was of a superior order; although G. Elvarson's own bowling, with a well piscea field, proves very bother-g to the best batters.

of halls was of a superior order; althruch G. Elverson's clow bowling, with a well placed field, proves very bothering to the best batters.

In the first innings of the Newark Carb, of 86 runs, 65 were from the bat, Foru and Ward going to the wickels, and keeping them for a long time before they were parted.

Ward playing a remarkably safe game on both innings. Johnson played finely in both innings, making some spiendid hits off Barker's bowling. Rinkerby, who has spiended hits off Barker's bowling. Rinkerby, who has spiended hits off Barker's bowling. Rinkerby, who has spiended the Newarks, gave a specimen of readly fine play, as did Wheatcoft, in the second innings. J. Elverson, Baker, Warner, Smith, Halls and Sangford, who are generally good for a score, were not fortunate, although they played very steadily. Young Lidiwhite was unfarunately bawled by Carp, before he had a sign of the ball, and hat no opportunity of distinguishing nimself. Inronghout, the steiding of the New Yorkers was first rate, particularly the bowling eff Cuyp, who had been dead of the ball, and hat no opportunity of distinguishing nimself. Throughout, the steiding of the New Yorkers was first rate, particularly the bowling series. It was a general remark that Capp's bowling sever was better, and but for the still bateout the Newarkers, (many of whom are strikers), it was itsely the game wound have turned the other way. We believe this is the diest match which has been played in this country where the strong reclub allows their advantances in numbers what they lack in strength. (in England it is usual to play 11 against 18—11 against 22, and so on, according to the strength of parties.) This match being between the first eleven of the New York and strength of the Steader or Newark. Every thing passed very pleasantly, Sam Wiight having the entire charge of the Bobken cricket ground both for the New York and the St. George's Clubs.

Signal Leading.

NEW YOR	en der ente
First Januags. Runs.	of the Parkey
A West Transport	Scoul lawings.
Zenns.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY.
Sharp b. Johnson 3	b. G. Elverson
Wilby c Smith b. Hall's. 10	D. Hallis,
J. Bigham b Hallis 0	b. Hall's 11
Cuyp b. Johnson 1	run out
8. Wright b. G. Elverson, 9	b. G. Elverson
Burker b. Halis	run out
Fletcher b. Greathead b.	
G. E.varson 3	b. G. Elverson (
Castles b. G. Elverson 12	e. Hailis b. G. Etverson
Preston c. Baker b. G.	At an army at the state of the
Elverson 5	mot out
Scott b. G. alverson 3	b. Halife 1
Richards, not out 2	run out
Byes 5, 1, b. 1, wides 12, 18	Page
Byes 0; 1. D. 1; widen 12.15	Вуел
	Total
Total	
NEWARK	CLUB.
First Innings. Runs.	Second Innings. Runs.
Runs.	Riman.
Ford b. Barker 18	b. Carp.
Ward b. Cuyp 1	b. Barker 1
Johnson, run out 9	not out
J. Elverson, run out 0	b. Cuyp 0
Rickerby b. Barker 19	b. Barker 2
Baser b. Cayp 4	run out 1
Lihiwhite b. Cayp 0	
Smith b. Cuyp 3	b. Barker 0
H. Warner, ran out 0	b. Cayp 2
Wheateroft c. Higham b.	
Cayp 1	e. Freston b. Cayp 9
Greathead c. Higham b.	The second secon
Cuyp 5	
Halds b. Barker 0	not out !
Kidd b. Cuyp 0	b. Barker
Largford b. Coyp 2	b. Cayp
G. Erverson, not out 0	The state of the s
Barber b. Cuyp 3	b. Barker
Byes 11; L b. 7; wides 3, 21	Byes 4, w.dos 4, 8
27 02 27, 10 01 1, 11 11 10 10 12 2	PACKAL MARKS WITTERS C
Total	Total
	iew York; Mr. Hedger, fa
Newark	

Mayon's Massage .- The fifth annual message of Mayor anners was read on Tuesday evening in the Common sused, and ordered printed. After referring to the adantages of Jersey City for commercial, manufacturing
and general business purposes, the Mayor remarks that all
of these advantages fail to meet due appraciation at the
hands of the city legislators. The recommendations of
the oblief magistrate, repeatedly urged, for the development of these advantages, although cautionsly received,
fail to gain proper attention in the Common Council. He
neges economy in tinances, and especially the preservation
of the credit of the city. The debt of the sity, aside from the
cost of the water works, is about \$50,000, and this debt,
although comparatively small, is annually increasing. In
the convention held by anthority of the Common Council
to amend the charier, progress was effected, but the work
was not completed in season for the action of the State
Legislature, and was left incomplete. The Council is
used to finish this work. A general assessment map is
recommended, by which taxes can be levied and assessments made, as a remedy for the public complaints about
the present system. The management of the Almshouse
Department is well apoken of, and the erection of a workhouse in connection therewith is recommended. The
cause of education has received due attention. Other
matters of interest were also referred to at constderable ouncil, and ordered printed. After referring to the ad-

Affaire bis Banens. OUR WESTFORT CORRESPONDENCE.

WESTFORT, Mr., May 20-7 A. M.

Proutice Times-Preparations for the Attack. I have ridden all night to overtake the mill at this have, having occapaned some thirty live miles chase 8 P M. yesterday. A free State man from laws, named are, was shot at Slanton's bridge yesterday morning by a men, her of the United States War half a poste, named Fallips, from South Carolina. Jimes had been ordered to hall, but refused to obey. He also presented a pistol at Phillips. When shot he was endeswiring to escape on horseback, though thrice warned that he would be fired apon. Jones cannot surviys. The ball entered his back ear the waiet, and passed through his bowels. Yester day afternoon, se Poster H. C. Braitin, of Bowling Green, Ey., a pro-slavery man, attached to the United State Marebal's posse, was riding peaceably upon the high ond, in company with Lieut Cosgrove, a member of the same posse, from Morris county, Alabama,) on his way from Lescompton to Franklin, he was halled by a company same posse, from Morrie county, Ashama, on his way from Lecompton to Franklin, he was halled by a company of five free State ruffinns. Their leader saked, "Where are you from" and was told "Lecompton." "Where are you group on a same and the leader not not receiving this answer." what is your musto" "Samp's little." whe the ropy, and Immediately the five levoued the rides with which they were a smed at Bratton and Cosgrove and freed Bratton a mute we wounded, a ball three across the breast of Eratton's red flanced sairt, and another passed through his right arm, just below the clow. Congrove exapt undurt. Bratton and Chagrove, who had also rines, followed, in part, the maxim of that servant of God, Henry Ward Beecher, by giving the free thate ruffines the content. Sratton missel, not Cosgrove shot the would be assassin who led the band three'ly through the forehead, as that he foll deal from his house. The express with which we rode was purmed by four horsemen for some distance, sho were unable to overtake us. The pro-slavery men at branking are but one hundred and fifty in number, or two nundred, and out off from their communications above. When I left, Col. Bell was pointing a six younder at a party advancing upon the town, who were suppresal to be houstle. Lawrence will probably be taken to day or to-morrow. The free trate buildings will come down, and the papers go into the Kansas river.

go into the Kansas rive.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Damocrat.]

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Damocrat.]

White out this af erocon I say day of the biantiful and soot mplished lacies of logeks out practising at a mark with revolvers. Some excellent shots were made by them. They held the weapons sleely and fired them, (if I some not mistaken) without winking. I am informed that such scenes are of request occurrence have and stready some of the latics have the mine axiallent marks non-or marks weapon. One they sill make a mark; and if war hreats out but were the relibers and administration mark, the ladies will be found lightout by the sides of their nuclears and brothers in the defence of their houses.

The refers at Vandonsa, recently from New Haven, Come, have sent a commisted to lawrence, to see if there is to be a light if so, to return and let them know name did ely. The New Haven a impany, numbering about one hundred, are all arned with rifes, and are out dralling nearly every day and it are return of teek committee. If sailed to the protection of Lawrence, they will start at once for the past of dury and deager, about the same number will report them salves from Mankettan, and for a hundred from this winnly, to case of an attack upon the day threatened with destruction.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Damocrat.]

and for handled from the wall, y, to case of an attack
upon the dity investment with destruction.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Damocrat.]

Lawrence, May 15, 1856.

While Mesers, Roberts, Bebooks and Miller were at locompton, Miller was accosted by Mejor Clark. Miller extended his hand to him. Clark said, "Den you; I won't shake hands with you. I believe you published an article in your paper about me. I will settle with you to-night." On their return a party of horsemen came out open them, asking for Miller, and if he was from South Carolina? Miller said to was. One of them then said, "Come with us; I am from South Carolina. and we have got an account to settle with you." They then selved Miller and dragged him away—that they may do with him we know not.

Last night a box of arms was selved at Franklin; the driver of the team was taken prisoner and very badly treated. This morning they let alm go.

There are about five hundred men ecosamped around us. It is the wish of our people to get along without a collision, if possible; but we cannot submit to the outrages heaped open us much longer.

The New Ministry in Canada

is a the wish of our people to get along without a collision; if possible, but we cannot submit to the outrages heaped open us much longer.

The New Ministry in Canada.

From the Toronto Colonies, May 26.]

The following programme of the new Ministry was decided upon en Statuday, and is expected to appear in an extraorchisery garette ting morang.

Speaker of the Egislative Council and Frender—Hon. Mr. Tache.

Speaker of the Egislative Council and Frender—Hon. Mr. Tache.

Attorney General—Mr. Cayley.

Attorney General—Mr. Cayley.

Attorney General—Mr. Spaace.

Receiver General—Mr. J. C. Morrison.

President of the Council—Mr. P. M. Vankoughnet.

Attorney General Est—Mr. J. C. Morrison.

President of the Council—Mr. P. M. Vankoughnet.

Attorney General Est—Mr. Terril.

Solicitor General West—Mr. H. Smith.

Solicitor General Est—Mr. Cattler.

Provincial Secretary—Mr. Terril.

Solicitor General Est—Mr. Council without one pletting any of the business not already disposed of a There are three circumstances connected with this new combination which will create great astonishment. The first is the retirement of Mr. Drummond, who reedgrad, we are informed, after the reconstruction was decided upon and recause his new colleagues preferred Mr. Matchenida as leader of the lower House. The whole of that section of the French Canadian members connected with the Dremmund will at once go into opposition.

The second singular circumstance is, the acceptance by Mr. Vankoughnet of a place in a coalition which his was more vehwent in denouncing than almost any other conservative in Canada, having actually refused in animal section of the French Canadian members connected with Mr. Dremmund will at once go into opposition.

The second singular circumstance is, the acceptance by Mr. Vankoughnet of a place in a coalition which his was more vehwent in denouncing than almost any other conservative in Canada, having actually refused in animal section of the French Canada.

The second singular content is such a government, We desire to s

bic friend, strikes us as a singularly meancholy position.

Colored Population of Philadelphia.

(From the Philadelphia Bulletin, May 27.)

There is an old society here, called "The Pennylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery," but entirely distinct from the modern and violent abolitionism of the present day. It was organized before abolitionism became rampant and rights against the constitution and the laws. For many years it has not extended its labors into the slave States, but has devoted its energies to the improvement of the colored race in our resident population. A pamphlet has just been published by this society, containing some statistics collected by Berjamin C. Eacon, giving much interesting Information in regard to the schools for colored children in Philadelphia. It appears that there are eight publishedous seven charity schools, three schools connected with reformatory institutions, and thirteen private schools. The total number of pupils in these schools is 2.321. In addition to these there are twenty-three Sanday schools. By personal inquiry throughout the city the sevent ascertained the following facts in regard to the caucastional condition of 9,001 colored adults:

[1,710] Read and write legisty.

[1,482]

Total.

Total.

2,001

It appears, moreover, that of these 0,001 colored adults, 1,312 were slave born, and 5,371 were free born in search States—total, 4,638 who were born in sew States, total, 4,638 who were born in slave States, where there is very little opportunity for acquiring any kind of education. The pamphlet informs us also that there are four libraries for colored people, viz. one in the Institute for Colored Youth containing 1,300 volumes; the Pailadelphia Library, with 500 volumes, and a library connected with the Banneker Institute. In the first named Fivrary there were 4,088 books loaned during the year 1855, and 1,554 in the reading room. A list of colored people engaged in mechanical trades is also given. They number 1,637; and included among them are to be found representatives of every variety of occupation followed by the whites. The pamphlet is altogether a very interesting and valuable one.

NICARAGUA MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS—A meeting of the friends of Nicaragua was called by advertisement yesterday, and met hat night at Bauks' Arcste. It was presided over by Col. Wm. Christy, the hero of fort Beiggs, who explained in an able address the disastrous results to New Orleans of a failure of the present movement in Nicaragua. He was, or rather if the programme had not been otherwise, he would have been followed by Mr. Frazier, who was called out by the enthustantic audience before his time. Instead of his speech, patriotic and commendable resolutions were passed and more or less money collected.—New Orleans Courier, May 21.

The Public Health.

COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC REALTH—
THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON TENANT HOUSES

— ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

A meeting of the Committees on Public Health of the Aidermen and Councilmen, was held yesterday, at three P. M., at the City Inspector's office. A majority of the committees were present. By previous arrangements, Mesars, Duganne and Brevoort, of the Legislative Committee on Tenant Houses, were also present, to confer with the committees as to a joint visitation with themselves of the tenement houses of the city. This subject was talked over at some length, when it was finally agreed talked over at some length, when it was finally agreed upon by the chairmen respectively, of the Common Council Committees, to accompany the members of the Legistive Committee in their further inspection of the tenant houses of New York, and mutually advise as to the provisions to be incorporated in the bill for presentation to the Legislature, regulating the future consumation of tenerant houses. The Legislative Committee announced that they would resume their tenant house visits inseen in the early part of next week. The City Inspector, Mr. Morton, subsequent to the above, addressed burself, at some length, to the Committees on Public Health, calling their attention to the importance of more prompt and speedy action in the Common Council boards in passing upon recommendations submitted from the department for the abstement of specified public nuisances. At present, he stated, from the delay of papers in the bunds of committees months would sometimes ensure before public action was ceelared upon a nuisance greatly prejudical to public health. His expenditures in suon cases were limited to \$250, and whenever an onliny exceeding this amount was equired, he was obliged to act through the Common Council. He recommended that the Committees on Public Health of both the Chemon Council boards meet at his effice, at his notification, and inform themselves as a committee. He has the board it might be passed upon at ones, without the customary reference to themselves as a committee. The reference he urgadin auch cases would be unceessary. Frompt action could be taken, and the nuisance, whatever it might be by especifly removed. Epidemies would irequently be prevented.

The committees approved the suggestions, and said they would embody the same in a report to their respective boards for their action. upon by the chairmen respectively, of the Common Coun-

City Intelligence.

THE SUMMER SYMPATHERING TO MUST BE THE TARBERNACIE. To morrow (Priday) evening a meeting is to be held in by Preston H. Brocks on Charles Sumuer, on the floor of the Senate. The call for the meeting was actively circu-lated yesterday down town, and efficie were being unade to induce men of all political parties to sign it.

THE HARLOR COMMISSIONERS resumed their labors yesterday, and, accompanied by Prof. Bathe, examined several alips that should be dredged on the East river above Canal street. It is found that deposits of mad have formed, cwing to the continual dumping of dirt into them, ed, cwirg to the continual dumping of dirt into them, that will require in meme labor and exposes to remove at some inture time. An examination of Rivington street and adjulating slips will show that vessels of light draught even now and a difficulty in entering at a molecularly high tick. Unless something is done, the results will be most disadvantageous to commerce on the East rive. On Inseeds, the grant of the Lighthurs to Richards Co. to construct two basins below the Atlantic dock was wisted. These basins are to be named the Pacific and Erie, and will be supendous works, and will require a vast amount of exparation and filling. The Commissioners have power to revoke the grant should they arrive at the concentral it would central out noble harbor. The result they arrived at is, of course, as yet a secret.

Figs. 19. Castras Struct.—Bases, as yet a secret.

Fire in CENTRE STREET .- Between 1 and 2 o'clock yes terday morning, a fire was discovered in the second story of bull alog 211 Centre street, eccupied by J. Y. Smith, machinist. The firemen were premptly on the ground, and in a short time extinguished the flames. The fire evidently originated from a furnace or forge. The burming evidently originated from a furnace or forge. The burning extended between the floor joist across the room, and also burnt the ceiling slightly. The building belongs to the Van Rensselaer estate. It is damaged about \$50, and fully insured. J. Y. Smith estimates his loss at about \$500; he is insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company for \$1,200. The first floor is occupied by Ayoute & Van Aminige, dealers in white lead, chemicals, &c.; their damage is by water. Insured for \$2,000 in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. The third floor is occupied as a brush manufactory, and the fourth as a printing effice. They escaped damage. Officer Gorman, of the Fourteenth ward police, discovered the fire and gave the alarm, which called the prompt action of the irremen.

THE YEARLY MEETING OF THE BICESITE QUACKERS COMmensed on Monday in the meeting house in Rose street, and will be continued through this wask at the same place. The de iberations of the Friends are not open to the public. Yeslerday morning a public meeting was held, and addresses were made by George Haddon, George Trueman and J. Le Vick, and others of the Friends. The must rakical doctrines in religion and publics were ar-rived at and received an apparently hearty response. EXTENDING BEEKMAN STREET THROUGH THE PARK.-The Councilmen Committee on Streets met vesterdey, and heard final arguments of parties for and against the extension of Beelman street through the Park, to intersect with l'ark place. On both sides the arguments were re-petitions of these urged at previous meetings of the Com-mittee upon this subject. It was aurounced by the Com-mittee that they would report early upon the matter.

Personal Intelligence.

MARRIMOR OF A VOCALIST.— Miss Louisa Hensler, one of our pleasing Boston vocalists, and sister of Elies Hensler, of the Italian opera, was married last evening to Mr. Daniel D. Slade, one of our well known and isfluential cluzens. The personal took place at Stone Chapel at 6 o'clock, and was witnessed by an immense audience, embracing the beauty and fashion of Boston. In the absence of Dr. Peabody, Rev. Dr. Gampatt officiated. As the brids i party entered and left the church a fice volun-

Last week the Legislature of Connecticut unanimously Last week the Legislature of Connecticut unanimously passed a resolution inviting the Hon. Edward Everet to active his cration on Wasnington in New Haven. The mail of Mouday brought the information that Edward Everet had refused to participate in the meeting held in Boston on Saturday, to express the popular indignation upon the attack of Brooks upon Senator Summer; and Hon. Mr. Ferry, in the Connecticut Senate, moved a reconsideration of the resolution inviting Mr. Everett to New Havee, on the ground that no man who declined to add in maintaining the dignity of the Senate, and the right of free speech, was fit to be heard by a Connecticut and lende upon the character of General Washington. The resolution was reconsidered by a large majority, and laid on the table.

Mrs. Smith O'Brien and Camilly access Limpitation.

Isid on the table.

Mrs. Smith O'Brien and family, says a Limefick (Ireland) paper of 12th instant, are at present sejourning in Kikkee. Smith O'Brien, along with his eldest son, it traveiling in Greece. He intended, in the course of the year, to visit thereios. He may be expected in Limerisk in the course of a fortnight.

The resignation of Assistant Surgeon Francis Sorre', Medical Department, U.S. A., has been accepted by the President of the United States, to take effect June 27, 1850.

Baron Bruck left Vienna May 8, for Trieste, to inspect

hard Brick left times any o, but have, the railroad which is now being constructed between that dily and Laibath. Before he returns the Minister of Finance will also take a trip to Venice.

the rational which is now being constructed between that diy and Lafbath. Before he returns the Minister of Finance will also take a trip to Venice.

ARRIVALS.

At the Everett House—James Gordon Seducit, James Norman, Joe J. White and femily, Mr. and Mrs. F. Snyden, and Jatin E. Freland, New York; Mrs. Lidds ey, Tonn; S. Herrer Vegas, Caradas, Major Robert anderson, U. S. A. T. R. Lee, Croton Fault; Mrs. E. Franklin, and A. B. Mc Prevy, Lanver, Virgisia, D. Peares i and lady, Westcheesar; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Lard, Miss Lard, two children and two nuccess. Chaileston, S. O.; T. P. But'er, S. C.; Dr. nan Mrs. Stoor, Miss Store, and Miss Ellis, Bostor; Mrs. J. Tremais Swining, Raliss; Frank S. Hele, New Hempshire; S. O. Parsons and kies Parls, Eolyoke; Weller Trickenham, Froy.

From Liverpool, in the attemnship Africa—Mrs. Borking, Miss Petrie, Mrs. Fanny Kemble and servant; Mrs. and Miss Ryeraon; Mr Schroeder, lady and servant; Mrs. and Miss Ryeraon; Mr Schroeder, lady and servant; Mrs. and Miss Ryeraon; Mr Schroeder, lady and servant; Mrs. and Miss Ryeraon; Mr Schroeder, lady and servant; Mrs. and Miss Ryeraon; Mr Schroeder, lady and servant; Mrs. and Miss Ryeraon; Mr Schroeder, lady and servant; Mrs. and Miss Ryeraon; Mr Schroeder, lady and servant; Mrs. and Miss Ryeraon; Mr Schroeder, lady and servant; Mrs. and Miss Ryeraon; Mr Schroeder, lady and servant; Mrs. and Miss Ryeraon; Mr Schroeder, lady and servant; Mrs. and Miss Ryeraon; Mr Schroeder, lady and servant; Mrs. and Miss Ryeraon; Mr Schroeder, lady and servant; Mrs. and Miss Ryeraon; Mr Schroeder, lady and servant; Mrs. and Miss Ryeraon; Mr Schroeder, lady and servant; Mrs. and Miss Ryeraon; Mrs. and Mrs. And Mrs. Challey, Mr Grand, Grand, Mr Misser, and Mrs. Challey, Mr Grand, Mr Schroeder, Mrs. And Mrs. Challey, Mr Ch

Broadway Rusaus.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are to appear in two of their most popular pieces this evening—"treland as it is," and the "Iriah Lion." The larce called "A Loan of a Lover" will also be performed. On Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. Wallanes take their benefit and mass their farewell appearance prior to leaving for Europe.

Namo's Garnen.—No establishment in the city pre-

On Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. Welliams take their benefit and mase their farevell appearance prior to leaving for Europe.

Ninto's Garren.—No establishment in the city presents a greater variety of pleaning novelties than are nightly offered at this house. This evening we are to that the worlerful Hengler in his tamburins act on the tight rope, Mile Robert and other distinguished dancers in the ballet. *Les Abstitus." And the famous Ravels, in the speciacle of "Maruhm."

Bowers Thuring—Mr. E. Eddy, the great favorite with the pairons of this time honored dramatic temple, will, this evening, render his much admired character of "Beiphegor," in the intensity interesting romance of that name. The legendary drams of the "Davil's Einte" will likewise be produced. Such a combination of attractions is rarely afforded, even at the old Bowery.

Berron's Theater.—It is understood that the engagement of Miss Agnes Robertson and Dr. Dion Burcleault will positively close this week, the beneft of the former, and farewell appearance of both, being underlined for Saturdey. This evening they appear in Mr. B.'s isat and most spirited drams, "The Life of an Actress."

WALLACK'S THEATER.—The Stewert, who has contributed his full share towards entertaining the public during the season, tenders for his benefit, which takes place this evening. Planche's five act comedy, called the "Knights of the Round Table," and Mr. Beougham's famous extravegatza, "Foca-hon-tas." Both pieces are cast to the curie eitenstit of the talented company.

LACRA KEER'S VARIEURS.—Mr. Brougham's famous extravegatza, "under the wellth time this ovening. Broadway Varieurs.—The faree called "A Loan of a Lover," and the comical play entitled "The Toodles," will be performed by the Wood and March Javanifes this evening. Those who want to laugh hertily shou of see Hills devening that were every produced, still at treet reduced and fashionable audiences to his hall, 506 Broadway. The music furnished by Mme Lovarry, the Germania Quartette Club. Herr Steepel, &c., invari

Colonel Parker H. French in Court Again.

—Mr. F. M. King, a lawyer from Port Byron, Cayugacounty, made a molion before his thonor Judge Smith, at the special term, in this city, yeaterd-y, for judgement in behalf of Rufus Hillon against Parker H. French. The motion was grained, when Mr. King, on asking for an additional allowing as a costs under the Code, the Judge arked what "extraordinary" circumstances there were in the case to base such in application upon. Mr. King replied there were many such circumstances, which he would proceed to relate:—Col. French made an agreement in New York in the spring of 1850 to transport or convey some 250 reasempers—the plaintiff being one of the number—to California, via New Mexico. On arriving at Vert Lavacca, in the State of Fexas, he professed to have become short of fundg, and borrowed of Mr. King's client, Hilton, several hundred collars, which he promised to refund on arriving at a certain place in the last named State; but before getting there Colonel French discarded his passengers, disbanced the company—some of the members were abot, others robbed, and the balance left to ream over the plasms of Jexas and New Mexico, and to get to their destina ion as best they could. The Judge sere stopped Mr. King, and said if the plaintiff escaped with his lie he was fortunate. The motion was granted.—Fochcater Union, May 27.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN St. PAUL, MINNESOTA.—

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.—One or the most destruative fires that ever occurred in St. Faul broke out on the 21st inst., in the frame block on St. Anthony atreet, near the Post Office. The following receptinization gives the iosses of the differ nt individuals, and the total lows, which it will be seen amounts to 44,000.—Greenleaf & Chappel, jewelry, waches, variety goeds and money, \$25,000: Dr. J. H. Stewart interest in building, surgical instruments, books and farmiture, \$3,000; Pasts & McChing, increst in building, \$3,000; M. B. Patterson, dentists' materials, furniture, &c., \$2,000; John Elmundson, merchendies, \$8,000; Messers, Bradford, Dunn, Miller, broks and crothing, \$1,000; James Amidon, marble thop, \$1,500. Total, \$44,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, May 28-6 P. M. The stock market this morning was quits steady. The actual dismissal of Crampton has had no effect one way or the other. There was considerable activity in certain reading railroad stocks, and the demand for Erie increased towards the close. The receipts of this company, up to Tacsday night, the 27th iast., were sufficient to guaranty an eggregate for the month of nearly \$700,000 spainst \$460,600 for the same month last year. There was a great deal of inquiry for the stock to day from borrowers, and it appears to be scarce. New York Central Railroad, on the other hand, is plenty, and new sellers sppear in the market daily. It is considered a good sale and buying Erie, which, in our opinion, is a very sensible movement. The former is daily running into arrears, while the latter is daily gaining largely. We understand that the bulk of the increase in the Erie's receipts this menth is from local business. All the Western railroad stocks were well sustained to day. At the first board, Nicarsgua Transit advanced 1/4 per cent; Michigan South em, M; Galena and Chicago, M. New York Central Railread declined M per cent; Panama, M; Cleveland and Pittsburg, %; Ceveland and Toledo, %. It is a very curious fact that during the recent depression in the stock market, few rail oad bonds were offered, and those sold brought full prices. First class railroad bonds are low considered a first class security. They have settled coun into strong hands, and are daily improving in marlet and real value. There is no better investment in the narket than first mortgage railroad bonds, issued by strong companies; and when their payment is provided for at maturity by a sinking fund, so much the better.
At the second board there was no change of conse quence in prices, compared with the morning board. the principal business was in Erie, and the market desed with an upward tendency. After the board prices s fraction better were current. The money market is steadily working easier. The steamship Asia, from this port for Liverpool to-day, carried out only \$760,396 in specie, and sturling exchange closed heavy at 9% a 9%

per cent premium. It was estimated that over a million would go out in the Asia. The shipment in the same week last year was upwards of one and three quarters of The steamship Illinois is on her way to this port from Aspinwall, with \$1,800,000 in gold, and will no doubt arrive in time for part of it to go into the bank statement

made up on Saturday morning. If so, we shall have s higher average in the specie department than in the The Assistant Treasurer reports to-day as follows:-
 Paid on Treasury account.
 \$23,314
 38

 Received on Treasury account.
 155,544
 79

 Baianos on Treasury account.
 10,012,674
 95

 Paid for Assay office
 2,434
 47

 Paid en disbursing checks.
 46,374
 31

The carnings of the Rome and Watertown Rathroad tor For 1845:— \$13,060 83 Freight. 14 757 71 Other sources 942 81

offered at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Galenn and Chicago Railroad Company, to be held in Chi-

We understand that the following resolutions will be

Galenn and Chicago Railroad Company, to be held in Chicago on the 4th of June next:—

Whereas, further dividends in stock are deemed injurious and inexpedient, and whereas the net profits belonging to the stockholders have, to a very large amount—exceeding \$2,500,000 in all—been diverted and applied to the construction of a second rand, be it, therefore, Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and are hereby expressly instructed it declare and pay a dividend of ten per cent in cash on the lat of August next, and to sell such amount of the second mortgage bonds (previously ordered to be issued for construction purposes) as may be necestary its replace \$1,000,000 of the profits heretofore diverted to construction account.

According to an exhibit, made a few days since, of the figures of this company, for the year ending May 1.

report. The directors have got to figure pretty sharp to dispose of the gross income of last year, so as not to show, after paying expenses, dividends and all, a net surplus on the 1st of May, 1856, of seven hundred thousand orlers, which, with the net surplus of May 1, 1855, (\$315,754,) makes an aggregate of one million in roun i figures. Our calcu ations, based on official returns, show such results, and we shall carefully overhaul and analyse the company's report when it comes to hand. It strikes us that there is a nigger in the fence somewhere, and we

The steamship Africa, at this port from Liverpool, brings three days later news from Europe. The advices do not differ materially from those received by the Baltic. Quotations for consols show an advance of 16 a 16 per ent. Cotton and broadstuffs were unchanged. The London money market remained the same as previously reported. A better demand existed for American securities, at better prices. The returns of the Bank of Eng-land show a fecrease in bullion, of £25,000. The arrivals of gold from Australia had been large. Consols closed at 93% for each, and 94 for assount.

The House of Representatives passed yesterday, by a vote of 78 to 58, a bill appropriating about one and a half million acres of public land in Michigan to aid in the construction of railroads in that State. This makes up an aggregate of about eight millions of acres of pusile land appropriated from government lands in the States of Michigan, lows and Wisconsin to aid ratiroads in these States. At this rate it will not take long to use up all the public lands, and cut off from the actual settler de-sirable lands at moderate prices. The above grants of land for railroad purposes not only take about eight million of acres out of the market, but double the cost of the government lands in their immediate vicinity, and close all the land offices in each State for at least one year. This last is the worst feature of all. For one year, and perhaps lorger, not an acre of public land can be purchased in those States by emigrants at any price. The land offices will be kept closed until all the lands granted to railroad companies are selected and lo-sated. It may be for a year, and it may be two and three, and during that time emigrants will be compelled to purchase of speculators, or squat on lands, to secure pre-emption rights. The law granting lands to railroad companies gives alternate sections, the government receiving alternate sections, which are raised to the minimum price of two dollars and a half per acre, or double the present price. We do not complain of this, for the construction of rail reads through the public lands open markets and of sour-e increase the actual value, but actual settlers get hold of very few of these alternate sections without paying as high as ten and twelve dol are per acre. Speculators connected with these railroads, knowing a earliest moment what lands along the line are and are not relected by the company, manage, without much difficulty, to get hold of all the good land the railroads do not take, at the government price, and completely shut out the actual settler who cannot afford to pay eight and ten dollars per acre. It is a question whether such enormous grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads actually accelerate the settlement of the country. In our epinion it does not, to the extent anticipated. Railroads will, under the old system of construction, be extended as fast as the real wants of the country require. Population will not extend nor the cultivation of land increase as fast as railroads can be built. We find along the line of some of the most recently constructed railroads in Illinois, Wisconsin and lows a very sparse population, and it will be many years before the local business on some of them will be remunerative. The extension of a railroad three hundred miles across the State of Iowa opens to market at once millions of acres of land; but it will be somes of years before that land is covered with a population capable of furnishing business exough to pay anything to the railroad stockholders. If the stock of these roads remained for all time in the hands of those who received the grants of land, all would be well enough in the way of profits; but as the stock will change hands, and fall into these who must look to dividends, the roads must prive productive, or the investment proves a failure. Railreads must look to their local travel for profit; and it will be a great many years before roads stretched across Icwa can command enough business of that kind

Companies had been organized, surveys made, and, in some instances, contracts had been entered into for the construction of railroads in lows long before these grants of land were obtained, and they would have been extended across the State as fast, if not faster, than the actual settlement of the country required. The railroad system of Iowa would have been developed as rapidly as the wants of the people required, by private and individual enterprise, without the grants of land just made, and without the withdrawal for one, two or three years of all the public lands in the State from market. There is no danger but that railroads will progress fast enough. The difficulty heretofore has been in the other extreme. If Congress bad let railroad companies take care of themselves, emigrants would not have been deprived of public lands at one dollar and a quarter per acre. The poor man would have been able to locate his which ro many have before him. Now he stands no chance, and must give way for those who can submit to the extertionate terms of the speculator and the railroad monopolies. There is, so far as we can see, but one real benefit likely to be derived from this wholesale plunder of the public domain, and that is the construction of the railroads in contemplation without flooding the market with unsecured bonds. If the lands will build the roads, there will be only a temporary issue of bonds, and they will be safe enough if secured by the pleige of lands. Fears have been entertained by holders of stock in railreads of Illinois terminating on the east bank of the Mississippi river, that these companies would lead their credit to lines beyond, to aid in their construction, for the purpose of forming favorable connections. These land grants remove all such apprehensions. Rallrad companies west of the Mississippi river have now the means to build their own roads, but it is at the expense of the emigrant and sctual settler. Although it relieves all the companies this side, and makes the Mississippi a distinct dividing line, we doubt if the country at large will not be more injured than benefitted by the course Congress has pursued in disposing of the public lands in such immense

The legislative report on the savings banks of this State

| Increase. | \$605,409 87 |
Throughout the whole State, amount of deposits made in 1855. | 19 156,215 12 |
Amount withdrawn | 18,217,508 34 ritles...... 5,093,981 32

rious and inexpedient, and whereas the net profits belieging to the stockholders have, to a very large amount — xeceeding \$2,200,000 in all—been diverted and applied to the construction of a second rand, be it, therefore.

Resolved. That the Board of Directors be and are nere by expressly instructed to declare and pay a dividend of ten per cent in cash on one 1st of August next, and to seel such amount of the second mortgage bonds (previously ordered to be issued for construction parposes) and may be necessary to replace \$1,000,000 of the profits heretofore diverted to construction account.

According to an exhibit, made a few days since, of the finances of this company, for the year ending May 1, 1856, there will be a necessary for making the issue of bonds referred to above, to provide fonds to pay ten per cent dividend on the stock on the 1st of August. In that exhibit it was shown that on the 1st of August. In that exhibit it was shown that on the 1st of August, 1856, the company would have in hand a surplus of \$1,094,129. A ten per cent crish dividend, payable on that day, would only take about \$550,000, which would leave a balance of \$544,129 for contingencies. Such ignorance and foliy as the directors of this company have exhibited in the management of its finances would diegrace any circle of the company and dispace and foliy as the directors of this company have exhibited in the management of its finances would diegrace any circle of the company and dispace any circle of the company and dispace any circle of the company and dispace any circle of the company have exhibited in the management of its finances would diegrace any circle of the company and dispace any circle of the company have exhibited in the management of its finances would diegrace any circle of the company and dispace any circle of the company have exhibited in the management of its finances would diegrace any circle of the company have exhibited in the management of the company have exhibited in the management of the company have exhibi

\$60 do 90% \$60 Clev & Pits R.560 64 100 do 50.91 550 do 53 63 4 100 do 550 do 53 63 4 100 do 550 do

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT,

WEDNISDAY, MAY 28-6 P. M.
ASHES.—The sales embraced about 80 bbis. pots, at
\$6 12%; part were Canadian, while pearls were at \$7.
Bealsyttyrs.—Flour—The market continued from for
medium and higher grades, while the inferior and common qualities were less raisable. Prices, as a general
thing, however, were without quotable change in prices.
The sales embraced 7,000 a 8,000 bbis., at about the fol-

do. f r California.

Figu — Dry cod were dull, with sales at \$3 62½ a \$4; mackerel were low, with sales of 500 bbls. at \$40 for No. 1, \$11 to \$15 for large No. 2's, and \$5 a \$7 for No. 3's. Pichled herring were at \$i a \$472; boxes were quiet at 20c.

Hav.— Sales of 1,000 bales, for shipping, were made at 75c.

HONEY. -- Sales of 50 tierces were made at 57c., clab, in bond.
Life.—The market was unchanged, with sales of common at 85s., and lump at \$1 12/2.
Louwoop.—150 tens St. Domingo were sold at \$21, in

bond, for export.

Molasses.—Sales of 80 hhds. Cuba muscovado werd

bond, for export.

Motasus.—Sales of 80 hhds. Cuba muscovado werd mace at 180.

Naval Storms.—The market was firmer. Spirits opened at 37c. a 38c., and closed at 38c. a 38c., with sales of 400 a 500 bbls. 1,100 bbls. ctude sold at \$2.874 a \$3. Rosin was sold at \$1.621/4 a \$1.65, on usual conditions.

Outs.—Sales of linseed were checked for the want of stock. Crude whale and sperm were unchanged.

Provisions.—For was lower, with seles of 400 a 500 bbls., at \$18.50 for mess, with some retail lots at \$18.75, cleafug, however, at the first quotation. Prime was at \$14.75 a \$15, and prime mess at \$15.50. Beef continued steady, with sales of 160 bbls. country prime at \$7.8.55, and of country mess do., \$8.50 a \$9.50; repacked Western at \$8 a \$12, and extra do. at \$17 a \$13. Beef wes nomina at \$13 a \$16. Bacon was scarce, and firm at \$9.50, a 10.50. Cut meats were steaty, with rales of 200 a 500 package: at 71/4c. a 73/c. for shoulders and 93/c. a 10c. 7. hams. Lard was sirm, with sales of 500 a 500 bbls for good to prime quality, part on the stock, at 10.40. a 10.50, and small lots from store (prime) at 11c. But er was steady and in good demand at 18c. a 21c. for Sa'e and 17c. a 20c. for Oxio. New cheese was in fair demand a 6c a 9c.

Rice was quiet and prices unchanged.

Scuars.—The market was quite steady with sales of

fair demand a 6c a 9c.

RICE was quiet and prices unchanged.

SUGARS.- The market was quite steady, with sales of about 1,000 hbds. Cuba musowado, 375 of which were at p. t., and the remainder ranged chiefly at 7c. a 8c., with a lot choice Porto R 00 at 8 ½c.

WHISEEY.—Sales of 200 a 300 bbls. Ohio and/prison, were made at 26 ½c. a 26 ½c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, May 28. There was a better supply of beef cattle at Allerton's to-day, but with an improved demand the market was a shade firmer, say an average of 34e, per pound. We noticed some very poor beeves, but the quality generally was fair to good. The receipts were principally from Obio and Illinois. The highest price realized was 10%caper lb., and the average about 9%ca. The sales were brishate in the day, and the indications were that the yards would be nearly cleared. Supply for the week, 2.693 head. In other stock no material change was noticeable. Swine were scarce, only 536 having been received during the week, and although the demand was not very lively sellers had the advantage. Cows and calves in small supsellers had the advantage. Cows and calves in small supply, and brought full prices. Veal calves were abundant, and prices ranged from 4c. to 7c., as in quality. Sheep and lambs scarce and firm. The number on sale was as follows:—2.693 beef cattle, \$8 a \$10 60; 37 cows and calves, \$25 a \$60, 937 veal calves, 4c. a 654c.; 152 sheep and lambs, \$2 a \$8.

caires, \$25 a \$60, 937 veal caives, \$c. a 6\footnote{c}_c; 152 sheep and lambs, \$2 a \$5. \textit{Prices.}\$

Beef cattle, extra quaity, per 100 lbs ... \$10 00 a 10 50 good quality 900 a 9 50 common \$00 a 8 50 common \$00 a 8 50 common \$00 a 8 50 common \$00 a 65 00 common \$00 a 55 00 common \$00 a 35 The following table shows from what part of the country, and by what conveyance, the supplies came:—
Obio, beeves. 1,102 Hudson RR.—Beeves. 946
I linois. 1,128 Swine 98
Indians. 144 Eric RR.—Beeves. 98
Indians. 144 Eric RR.—Beeves. 1,239
Kentucky 164 Swine 364
Haflem RR.— N. R. boatz—Sesves. 254
Chwa and Calves. 37 Swine. 74
Veal calves. 937 On foot—Beeves. 150
Sheep and lambs. 152
The market at Browning's was pretty well supplied with all kinds of stock this morning, and a good demand prevailed at a little above last week's prices. The sales were as fellows:—323 beef cattle, 38 a 20 50; 45 cows and calves, \$25 a \$66; 50 veal calves, 4. a 6/4c. a 7c.; 2,589
Sheen and lambs, average about \$5.
Sales by Samuel McGraw, at Browning's, for the week ending May 28, 1856:—

4 sheep. 328 00 20 sheep. \$60 00
125 do 750 00 24 do 88 00
4 do 120 00 40 do 120 00
1 do 50 8 lambs 42 00
3 do 14 00 12 do 52 50
20 do, 91 60 5 do 36 00
17 do 77 25

Average perThead. \$50

Average per head. \$5 00
Sold by James McCarty, at Browning's, for the week ending may 28, 1856:—
16 sheep and lambs. \$78 40
25 sheep and lambs. \$117 76

16 sheep and lambs, \$18 40 25 sheep and lambs, \$117 75 20 do. 475 00 31 do. 155 00 50 do. 255 50 14 do. 56 25 26 do. 226 00 44 do. 235 50 22 do. 120 60 29 do: 146 00 22 do. 120 60 29 do: 146 00 22 do. 120 60 39 do. 211 12 30 do. 150 00 56 do. 402 75 37 do. 148 75 60 do. 300 00 77 do. 348 75 60 do. 300 00 77 do. 349 50 8 do. 34 50 36 do. 147 00 773 \$3,830 52 Average per head 773 \$3,830 52 Average per head \$4 95 do. 34 50 do sheep and lames, wax wo, s, so and so yet a 64c. per lb.

The receipts at O'Brien's were very light, with a steady demand at about last week's prices. The sales were at follows: -102 beever, \$7.50 a \$9.50, 94 cows and caives, \$25 a \$60; 36 veal caives, 4c. a 64c.

RECAPITULATION.

Ches and Veal Sheep and

Philadelphia Cattle Market. PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1856. The markets were well attended vesterday and to-day, and sales were quite brisk, the cattle generally being BEEF CATTLE .- The sales reached 1,050 head; most of

BEEF CATTLE.—The sales reached 1,050 head; most of which were disposed of at Wm. L. Torbert's Avenue Drove Yard, at prices ranging from \$8.50 a \$10.50 per 160 lbs. A few prime sold at \$11. Of the number sold 50 were owned by Foreman. 40 by Zarman, 80 by Kennedy, and like numbers by Mieger, Allen and others.

Sheef.—This market was quite active, and 5,500 changed hands, at from \$2,50 to \$4.50 per head, and from \$1.50 to \$2 each for store sheep. Deitrick sold of the number, 800; Alcom, 700; Grube, 600; Huss, 300, and lots of same size by Kennedy and others.

Hoos.—The hog market was rather more active, and 1,500 head were sold, at from \$7.50 to \$8.50 per 100 lbs.

Cows and Calvis.—Buyers are more planty than sellers, and 125 were scon disposed of, at from \$25 to \$75, a few extra cores bringing a ligher figure.

Horses.—140 horses arrived at Borbert's, and were sold at good prices.